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The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1866.

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UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

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WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

THE HARMONY SOCIETY, ECONOMY.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the article in our columns under this caption. The information it contains will be new to many of our readers, and must serve to remove misapprehensions which exist in regard to a people so well known and yet so little understood. The article in the *Atlantic Monthly*, which is referred to by our correspondent, must appear, in view of these statements, to be a gross and silly caricature of the true history of the Society.

The first inquiry that must arise in the mind of the reflecting reader, in view of the fact that this wealthy community must in a few years cease to exist under its present organization, is, as to what is to *become of their vast wealth?* Their *last man* will be lord of an immense domain, but cannot live long to enjoy it, as they are now all growing old together. We would that another fresh revival might diffuse its hallowed influences over them so as to prompt them to a further enlargement of their characteristic benevolence by providing in advance for such an investment of their wealth, after they are done with it, as may make it most extensively available to the good of mankind. We would not presume to say in what way this should be done. That is for themselves to determine. But if we had the ear of their leaders we should be glad to suggest to them some of the many ways in which they might secure an immortality of blessedness to their memory, by providing endowments for literary, scientific, and philanthropic institutions, after the manner of PEABODY and others of glorious name. And if they should reply that the world is likely soon to come to an end, we would humbly suggest that as it has already lasted considerably longer than they expected, it may possibly endure a few centuries longer, and at any rate no harm but much good would be done by giving their posthumous wealth to some noble charities *so long as the world shall stand.*

THE OLD SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

This body has furnished, in its proceedings at St. Louis, materials for a large, interesting and creditable chapter in the yet unwritten history of the church militant. Much important business has been done and with less show of pugnacity than was expected before the assembly convened. This is attributable to the fact that on the agitating questions connected with the late rebellion and the state of the country, this Assembly was more nearly unanimous than any previous one. The action of the Presbytery in Louisville, Kentucky, taking a decided stand against the "deliverances" of former Assemblies on the state of the country, was the nucleus around which centered the action, the discussions and the personalities of this Assembly, that were of an unpleasant character. In all these matters, when subjected in any form to a vote, the majorities were unusually large, indicating, of course, with proportionate emphasis, the determination of the Assembly to stand by its loyal decisions and declarations. Considering the exciting nature of these subjects and the great strength of the majority, being as four or five to one, the action of the Assembly appears to have been marked with great moderation and wisdom and with considerable courtesy toward the very small and persistent minority. Under such auspices, fairly representing the general tone of sentiment and feeling in the church, it is hoped that by another year the dregs will be eliminated from the body, or, at least, be settled into a state of quiescence. It may be judged, from the proceedings of this Assembly, that that happy condition would have been reached already, had not the matter been universally shaken up by *sympathetic* interferences.

An episode of very peculiar character, for an ecclesiastical body, occurred in the progress of this Assembly. It was the expulsion of a ministerial member, for an offensive and libelous publication. This self-respect of the body demanded of him an apology and a public retraction of the offensive and untrue statements. The case was plain. Explanations, evasions and palliations could not meet its requirements, and the expulsion of the letter writer was, after giving him time and opportunity to make the *amende honorable*, voted by the Assembly. The decision indicates it to be the judgment of the Assembly, that ministers, who are of such "an excitable nature"—the excuse assigned—that they cannot forbear writing for publication abusive letters, are not competent to be members of such an ecclesiastical body.

Another act of the Assembly may be taken as a mile-stone of progress. A few years ago—some six or seven—in the transfer of a Theological Seminary from New Albany to Chicago, the auspices under which the change was made rendered it expedient to drop a Professor who, with additional duties assigned, was unfortunately a strong anti-slavery man. The late Assembly, by a vote of over two hundred in his favor, elected this same gentleman, the Rev. Dr. McMasters, unchanged in his views, to an important Professorship in the Chicago Seminary. *Tempora mutantur* —times are changed.

The Assembly has conducted and finished its business, perplexing as some of it has been, with credit to itself and, no doubt, with advantage to the church which it represents.

If we on this side of the border should act in the spirit of the Canadians, at the time their territory was made the asylum of rebels for the purpose of directing raids across the line, the Fenians would derive no small amount of encouragement. If we observed our neutrality obligations as the British observed theirs, the Fenians would not experience the fire in the rear, which is more troublesome to them than the fire in the front. If the British have a particle of sensibility left they must realize the contrast, especially when they remember that we have applauded the robbers of the St. Albans Bank, and made a mockery of justice when some of the leaders were arrested. One of the suggestive features of the present stage of the business is, that among the Fenians are late rebel officers, some of whom, for aught we know, may be possessed of valuable information, obtained while enjoying British hospitality and protection as "belligerents" in the rebel service.

THE HORRORS OF QUARANTINE.

The New York *Times* of Monday has an article on the horrors of quarantine at New York, which shows it to be a disgrace and a scandal to American civilization and humanity. Emigrants leave European ports perfectly well, but owing to the massing of passengers together in the steerage cabins, where imperfect ventilation, the new diet to which they are unaccustomed, and imperfect sanitary measures, cholera breaks out among them. When the ship reaches New York, they expect an immediate escape from their poisonous hold and dying comrades, to tread on land, to breathe pure air, and be free from immediate contact with the sick and dead. But to their horror they discover soon, that not an inch of soil is open to touch on all the continent. Says the *Times*:

> These sleepers, who have been sleeping by the sick and dying for weeks, learn with horror that now they must continue to live and sleep in the pestilential and gloomy hold, and be chained to this floating ship of death, and that all America has not a place, even for a tent, where they could escape the pestilence.
>
> No wonder that they are seized with terror, and that new cases appear every day. *Thirty-five* fresh victims were attacked on Friday. The Deputy Health Officer reports that "something must be done soon, or the mortality among the passengers of the Peruvian will exceed that of any vessel ever in this port. The hospital," he adds, "is now much overcrowded. Every available space on the ship is occupied with dead and dying. We have buried *thirteen* this morning, and the number will be increased this evening." The Quarantine officer on the Falcon writes: "The old Falcon is as full as she can be of the *worst cases of cholera* I ever saw in my life."
>
> There are now *seven hundred persons* crowded together on these ships in our harbor, and the Health Officer states that some of them have very naturally attempted by force to break out from their floating *horrors*, and that a mutiny is liable to occur at any time.
>
> But this is not all. There are now two cholera ships in the harbor. The Health Officer states to the Board of Health that if another ship with diseased passengers arrives, he has not a place in which to put a patient!
>
> It is very clear what all this is tending to. If half a dozen more emigrant ships arrive with cholera cases, we shall make the Lower Bay an intensified centre of cholera, which will give the pestilence such malignancy that nothing will save the country from its attack, and New Jersey and Long Island may receive the punishment for their inhumanity in a direct and terrible form.

The growth of good feeling at Washington and throughout the country continues, as the immediate result of the surrender of the extreme ideas and purpose which have only served to produce discord and lose six months of valuable time. One of the happiest features of the changed condition of things is the fact that they who have led, and led imperiously, now consent to follow, and follow obediently. And, although they who have refused to follow extreme leadership, and were faithful to their convictions in moderation, now have the right to exult, they forego manifestations of triumph, and find their reward in the better prospect in which the whole country rejoices. Congress having become united, finds the Republican party united in its support. Under wise leadership it cannot be doubted that it will achieve success in the political campaign that is about opening.

TURNED UP.—Stirring up muddy waters brings to the surface objects which otherwise would remain at the bottom. On this principle WM. CORNELL JEWETT has been brought to the surface by the Fenian raid. He was at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, Saturday last, and he inserts in the papers a card declaring that the British authorities premeditated his arrest as an accomplice of the Fenians. It might be remarked, in passing, that ridiculous as are some of the movements of the Fenians, they have little to do with fellows of the JEWETT stripe. To clear himself he ostentatiously expresses the opinion that "the Fenian movement is without patriotism or motive," and should be blown sky-high.

THE Hon. Mr. ASHLEY, of the Toledo District, Ohio, made a speech in the House a few days ago, in which he took ground in favor of immediate negro suffrage "everywhere." The Washington *Chronicle* applauds Mr. ASHLEY for his bravery and the soundness of his views. It was only yesterday that the editor of the *Chronicle* was congratulating everybody on the adoption of a policy by the majority in Congress which rejects negro suffrage. What next?

PERSONAL.

—Charles A. Dana, Esq., late of the Chicago *Republican*, and nationally known for his efficient services as Assistant Secretary of War, is now in Washington. His withdrawal from the *Republican* arose from differences of opinion among the proprietors respecting its management. He disposed of his interest in the paper, which was less than that of any other stockholder on, his own terms, and without pecuniary loss, and retired with the most friendly feeling between himself and his associates in the management. It is unspeakable that the *Republican* will now be swung round to the support of President Johnson's policy. Mr. Dana was subpœnaed here as a witness in the investigation of the Provost Marshal General's Bureau.

—It appears that there is an intention on the part of certain patriotic Mexicans to call a convention of their countrymen, and place Santa Anna at the head of it, for the purpose of uniting their counsel and strength in behalf of the republic of Mexico.

—The Queen and her favorite continue to form the staple for reference by foreign correspondents. In England no one distinctly names it as a case of scandal; but is disposed of, in nine cases out of ten, with this excuse: "Oh, the Queen is mad, you know madness is in the family; she is going to be like her grandfather, George III." It was well understood, years ago, that Prince Albert anticipated this tendency, and that his encouragement of the erection of the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, was a part of a careful system he adopted of diverting her mind and keeping her cheerful. Since the good Prince's death, her grief for him has become a monomania and her fondness for this favorite, it is explained, is owing to his extraordinary resemblance to Prince Albert, and to her excessive and morbid pleasure in keeping a living image of him always in view. The English are a very proud people; and however much they may be shocked or disgusted at the affair in society, they are very reluctant to have it appear in the papers, that they may not be laughed at by foreign nations. Much has been alluded to in but one of the London papers, and then in the briefest possible manner. The provincial papers are not so reticent about court personalities, and in the course of the winter it has been freely referred to in several of them. But the public mention of the subject has now dropped, to allow the Full Mad Moon of Windsor to wend the Prince of Wales for being too fond of fire engines and the fast Duke of Sutherland, and for being a little deficient in "princely courtesy."

—The demise of Gen. Scott has caused to be reproduced the following incident of the early days of the Rebellion: A rumor having reached Virginia to the effect that Lieutenant General Scott was about to resign his commission in the United States army, Judge Robinson, an old personal friend and classmate of his, came to Washington from Richmond to offer him a commission as Commander-in-chief of the forces of the Confederate States. On hearing the purport of Judge Robinson's errand, the General interrupted him with a declaration that if he went any further in making such a proposition to him, he (Judge R.) would not be permitted to get back to Richmond—adding, that having sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, he realized all the honorable obligations of that oath, and should of course observe them."

—Prof. Greene, of the Maine Medical School recently performed a rare but effective operation for the cure of that distressing complaint, neuralgia. A lady fifty-three years of age, who had tried every form of medical treatment without relief, applied to Professor Greene, when he etherized the patient, trephined the jaw, and cut out a piece of the dental nerve, when the lady was at once relieved from the most excruciating pain, which she had suffered continually for years.

—The New York *Times* says of General Scott: "He was more jealous of his literary than of his military fame. He would endure criticism in reference to his battles with equanimity, but in matters of taste in literature, or even of punctuation, he could not brook contradiction."

—Pope Pius IX. has just lost his youngest sister, who was married to a rich patrician at Avignano, Italy. The Pope being to a long-lived family. He has two brothers now living, and he and they have passed the "three-score and ten" allotted to man's existence.

—Jeff Eavis a few days ago, on being applied to by a photographist, declined to allow his picture to be taken, because he had changed so that his old friends would not know him. On the contrary, it was said, he did not think he had changed very greatly in his appearance. His voice was a little weak, but that he did not propose to task.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The new law went into operation in Maryland on Sunday last. In Baltimore all places of business were closed. The hotel keepers refused to sell liquor under any circumstances, and the apothecaries sold only on *bona fide* physicians prescriptions. The Sunday papers were circulated on Saturday night. Even the religious Sunday School papers were interdicted. But the printers all worked on the daily papers as usual; some of them even have been fined in consequence.

Fractional currency of all denominations to the amount of $243,500 was issued by the printing division of the Treasury last week. During the same period $100,000 was shipped to the United States depositories at Cincinnati, the same amount to the Assistant Treasurer at New York, and $82,922 40 to different national banks throughout the country.

The Huntsville (Mo.) *Citizen*, has in its office a printer with only one arm. He sets, justifies and empties his sticks, and sets a most correct "proof." As he can do nothing but set type, he manages, by constant "pegging away," to get up about five thousand ems a day.

The Worcester *Spy* says the iron car of the Adams Express Company, which went through that city from New York to Boston, on Monday night, contained about $7,000,000. Two trusty messengers and a detective accompanied it. Two well-known burglars were known to be on the train, but found no chance for operations.

About three hundred colored couple were married last week at the Freedman's village on Arlington Heights, in pursuance of General Howard's recent order relative to concubinage.

A Mobile factor, resident of that city for twenty-five years, writes that all estimates of the cotton crop for the current year must prove fallacious. The very heavy and excessive rains have washed and destroyed the upland plantations, and those on the river are inundated. Monroe county, in that State is the only one from which the accounts are at all flattering,—the intelligence from other sections being generally of a gloomy and discouraging nature.

A number of MS. letters were lately made public in France, purporting to be relics of Marie Antoinette, M. Sainte Beuve, the most learned and judicious of French scholars and critics, has examined them and intimated his opinion that they are forgeries.

The street car drivers in Cincinnati, who get nine dollars a week of seven days, have struck for two dollars a day, and the demand has not been acceded to. The officers say, however, that an advance of wages was about to be made, and that the strike is in consequence of a regulation requiring drivers to stand up all the time.

A Union Hotel and Stock Yard company has been organized in Cincinnati, for the purchase of real estate, the building of a hotel, and maintaining a stock yard at Mill Creek.

The Huntsville (Ala.) *Advocate* says: "A great change in the opinions of the (Southern) people has taken place, and we now favor and desire and invite immigrants from all quarters to come among us to help restore and build up our waste places and give us again a prosperous state. Population is wealth. Population is security. Population is strength. Population is independence. Population will settle the vexed question in this region."

Last week the shipments of coal, from the different mining regions of Pennsylvania, reached the enormous aggregate of 301,647 tons, which is 216,859 tons more than in the corresponding week of last year. Shipments for the current year amount, thus far, to 4,145,140 tons, being an increase of 1,278,977 tons over last year at the same date. The coal shipped last week was worth about two millions of dollars, and that of the year, thus far, about twenty-five millions.

THE HARMONY SOCIETY AT ECONOMY, PA.

Slanders of the Atlantic Monthly—Early History of the Society—Their Connection with the Early Pietists—Persecutions in Germany—Removal to America—Community of Goods—Celibacy—Death of Rapp, Sr.—Present Organization—Benevolence.

The leading article in the May number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, under the caption of "The Harmonists," although intended, no doubt, as a harmless piece of romance, does very great injustice to that worthy Society, in some of its statements. There is an air of verisimilitude in the description of the place and people which, though grossly inaccurate in the details, may convey the impression that the author was correctly informed in regard to the history and customs of the Society, and that they are verily the gross, ignorant, and contemptible people which he represents. This is far from being the true. And although they can well afford to be misrepresented, and have never troubled themselves to refute the various slanders which have been circulated concerning them, still they cannot be wholly indifferent to the good opinion of their fellow-citizens.

The writer of this has no sort of connection with the Society, but has had peculiarly favorable opportunities for becoming acquainted with their history, opinions, and customs; and, from a regard to the truth of history, rather than from any importance attaching to the slanderous article in question, he takes this occasion to execute a purpose for some time cherished of furnishing to the public a true history of the Society. It may serve to correct some prevalent misapprehensions, and furnish some interesting information in regard to a singular and most worthy people.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE SOCIETY.

The Harmony Society was founded near the beginning of the present century, by George Rapp and a colony of emigrants from Wurtemberg numbering over one hundred families. Like the Pilgrim fathers, they sought this country as an asylum from oppression and a place where they might enjoy freedom to worship God according to their understanding of his word. They belonged to that class of devout people in Germany to whom, in the previous century, had been given in reproach the name of *Pietists*. Dissatisfied with the utter worldliness and entire absence of practical piety in the established Lutheran Church, and finding in none of the regular clergy such spiritual guides as they cared to follow, they gave themselves the more diligently to the private study of the Scriptures, (a practice which they still retain,) and to the edification of each other in social assemblies for conference and prayer. This instinctive sense of their need of official teachers and guides it was natural that they should ratify around those among themselves who seemed most endowed with spiritual gifts.

There were two men who thus soon found themselves in the position of leaders, through the common consent of their brethren, though without any special ecclesiastical consecration to their work. These were Michael Hahn and George Rapp. They were earnest, zealous men who magnified their office by gathering together on the Sabbath the people who sympathized with them, and addressing to them words of instruction and encouragement.

MICHAEL HAHN AND GEORGE RAPP.

Hahn had commenced the work of preaching at an earlier period than Rapp. He was a man of more literary culture, and made use of the press also in the work of reformation, publishing tracts and hymns. Rapp was an humble farmer and wine planter, with only such education as the common schools afforded. But he was a man of vigorous mind, of deep religious spirit and great force of character. Feeling himself constrained to proclaim to others the religious convictions of which he was the subject, he gathered around him a number of followers of kindred views, and the work gradually extended until several hundreds in the surrounding region looked to him as their leader. These movements naturally excited the opposition of their more worldly neighbors, and especially of the clergy, whose ministrations they neglected. Hahn and his more immediate adherents under the name of Pietists, still retained their connection with the established church, and by occasional attendance, at least, on the ordinances as there administered. Like the earlier Pietists in Germany, and the first Methodists in England, they hoped to bring about a reformation within the church itself. They thus escaped in great measure the persecution which arose against Rapp and his followers, who refused altogether to attend upon the ministrations of the regular clergy, and did not hesitate to denounce the prevailing worldliness and irreligion. They were called Separatists; and although demeaning themselves as quiet orderly citizens, and paying all their dues both to church and State, they became objects of general odium, and were denounced to the civil authorities by the offended clergy. They were persecuted with fines and imprisonment, and their appeals for redress were in vain. After long endurance, and after having made an ineffectual application to their own Government for permission to form a settlement by themselves, they determined to emigrate.

RAPP COMES TO AMERICA.

In the year 1803, George Rapp, with three or four others, visited this country in search of a location suitable for a colony. After examining various localities, they finally purchased a large tract of land near Zellenople, in Butler county, Pa. In the autumn of the ensuing year, they were followed by three ship loads of colonists, most of whom spent the winter in Philadelphia, Baltimore and elsewhere, while a number of families came out at once and joined Rapp in the work of building up a town. These also passed the winter in the midst of great hardships, but by the ensuing spring had made such progress in their work that their waiting brethren could be invited to come and join them.

THEIR PECULIAR RELIGIOUS VIEWS.

Before they left Germany they had embraced some peculiar views of religion and of social economy, to which they were led, as they supposed, by their careful study of the New Testament. They had generally adopted the *millenarian* theory of the personal and pre-millennial advent of Christ, which they regarded as near at hand. They were also disposed to follow the example of the primitive Christians in having all things common, and some of them, at least, came to this country with the expectation of forming a community on this principle. Thus far, however, each family retained possession of its own property, and had borne for itself the expenses attendant upon emigration.

ORGANIZATION AT HARMONY.

On the 15th of February, 1805, Rapp and his associates, who had spent the winter in the work of preparation, together with as many of their scattered brethren as could be at that time assembled, proceeded deliberately and solemnly to organize themselves into an association on the principle of a community of goods. They threw all their possessions into a common stock; those who had wealth agreeing as cheerfully as those who had nothing, to share henceforth all things in common. They adopted a simple and uniform style of dress, and proceeded to build their family residences as much alike as possible. They assumed the name of the "Harmony Society," and called their town Harmony. They were joined in the spring by about fifty additional families of their brethren who had tarried in the East and elsewhere, and who were willing to adopt the community principle. Several of these who came over with them chose not to join the association, and became merged in the great American community. The whole number of families ultimately composing the society, was about one hundred and twenty-five.

The writer of the article referred to, has but *romanced* in representing that the Harmonists, in adopting their peculiar system, were but dupes in the hands of Rapp, and that he had large property, library, and gallery of paintings, which he surrendered to the Society. Nothing of this is true. On the contrary, some of his followers were more wealthy, and of higher social standing than he, and in point of intelligence and education he was but little superior to many of the respectable tradesmen, mechanics, and agriculturalists, who chose him as their leader. He continued to be their acknowledged head, both in religious and secular matters Indeed, no distinction was made between the civil and religious organization: they all formed one church and one civil community.

There was a *foreman* in each department of business, who was responsible for its proper management, and for the impartial distribution of the common property, such as teas and silks from China, spices from India, wool from the cape, &c., brought to England, and from thence shipped to this country. Every effort is being made here to extend this business. They are working for a repeal or modification of our present tariff.

"The manufacturers here hope to bring this about by agitation in the United States—particularly in the Western States—to be done through foreign houses and agents in Philadelphia, New York and Boston. Our own people will be put in the foreground. Our well-fed laborers cannot compete with pauper labor here. Whatever effort and money can accomplish will be done."

SUBMARINE NAVIGATION.—A submarine boat is spoken about as among the latest novelties in science, and a new invention of this kind was tested very successfully in New York last week. There is no particular description of it given, but it must be something like a diving bell on improved principles. One of these is to that the machine can be moved about beneath the water, by a propeller worked by hand, and can travel any distance required. Another is that the parties who are in the machine do not require to be supplied with air from the surface, as is usually done with diving bells, by means of pumps. They carry in the boat chemical compounds which produce the gases necessary in respiration. The boat when it sinks, therefore goes free of all guidance and assistance, and moves wherever the navigators choose to take it. The boat is designed for pearl fishing in the Pacific ocean, and has been an expensive affair, costing seventy-five thousand dollars. It is thirty-six feet long. Two men who went down in her were submerged for an hour and a half, during which interval fears were entertained by many for the safety of the four men who were in the machine. But when she came up, the engineer emerged smoking his pipe, and declared he had been as free as the waters blue, the gratification of the beholders was as great as their astonishment.

LONDON ALE AND PORTER.

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From the celebrated breweries of BARCLAY, PERKINS & CO., and HANS & CO. To weakly females and invalids the above ales are the best of tonics. We also have on hand a very fine stock of pure Old Liquors, for medicinal use, such as Cognac Brandy, Port, Sherry, Madeira, Catawba, Champagne, Claret and Blackberry Wines. Also, pure Hol and Gin, Jamaica Rum, Blackberry Brandy &c., all of which have been selected with great care for the special wants of family use. Orders can depend upon always getting that comes from our house as being strictly pure and the best grade in the market.

McCLARAN & BRENNAN, Druggists,
85 Market st., cor. Diamond, near Fifth st.
jy5

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted and spread information which he considers to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings co., New York.

P. S.—The above Prescription can be had, properly prepared, at JOSEPH FLEMING'S, 84 Market street, Pittsburgh. Sent by mail on receipt of $3 20.
jy4

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IS WARRANTED.

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RUFFLING,
STITCHING, &c.,

Done on these Machines—DONE TO PERFECTION. We solicit an examination before making a purchase

WM. SUMNER & CO.

No. 27 Fifth st., Pittsburgh, Pa.
jy6

MOTH AND FRECKLES.

Ladies afflicted with discolorations on the face called moth patches or freckles, should use Perry's celebrated Moth and Freckle Lotion. It is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, 49 Bond street, New York. Sold by all Druggists in Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Price $2 00.
my16-w3m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH ORATORIO SOCIETY. The members of the Society, and friends of this Society, are requested to meet at the Second Presbyterian Church, Sixth street, near Wood street THIS EVENING, June 6th, at 7½ o'clock.
jy6 2t GEO. S. BRYAN, President.

DIVIDEND. The Birmingham Iron Company have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 15th inst., at the BANKING HOUSE OF PHILIPSBURG & DELEAN, No. 75 Fourth street.
jy6 3w D. ROBINSON, Treasurer.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,
June 5, 1866.

DIVIDEND. AT A MEETING OF THE Board of Directors, held this day, Wm. Bagaley, Esq., having tendered his resignation as Cashier, Mr. JOHN A. RHODES, Esq., was elected President, pro tem.
R. W. MACKEY, Cashier.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the style of JOHN A. SELLERS & M. A. SELLERS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, on the death of the latter. All persons indebted to the late firm will please call and settle with the undersigned, at No. 93 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.
JOHN A. SELLERS.
ROBERT ROBB.
THOS. MACCONNELL.
jy6 4t

TO CONTRACTORS — PROPOSALS. Sealed proposals will be received at Castle Jail, with builders, or to grade and pave it with the Belgian Pavement, on or before the 15th day of June, after which time any information concerning said Jail, will be given by the undersigned up till June 15, 1866, during

The Daily Commercial

U. P. GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Church Names--Presbyterian Historical Matters--Reception of the New School Presbyterian Delegates--Proposed New Rule Regarding Theological Students--The Foreign Missions--Dr. Dale's Appeal--The Boss of Church Government--Home Missions and their Demands, Etc., Etc.

FIFTH DAY.

The General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church re-convened yesterday morning at nine o'clock, Rev. Dr. Kerr, Moderator, in the chair.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. D. R. Kerr.

Rev. Dr. Prestley, stated clerk, called the roll and read the minutes of Monday's proceedings, which were approved.

The Rev. James Stevens was elected a substitute in the place of the Rev. J. B. Johnson, as a delegate to the Assembly.

Rev. Dr. Kerr, Moderator, called for papers, petitions, reports, &c.

Rev. John Van Eaton offered the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, The necessity that each congregation should have a Manse, is so apparent and so pressing in most cases, therefore,

Resolved, That the Presbyteries under the charge of this General Assembly be instructed to inquire of the churches under their jurisdiction what they have done or what they propose doing in behalf of this subject, and that in order to awaken additional attention to the subject, that the Presbyteries address a pastoral letter to their churches, and urge upon the people the necessity of early and earnest action in the premises, and thereby secure comfortable homes for their ministers. Adopted.

Rev. Dr. James Brown offered the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, Joseph M. Wilson, of Philadelphia, is engaged in collecting information regarding the history of Presbyterian Churches, to be published in his History of Presbyterian Almanac, and for this purpose has issued a circular of inquiry, therefore

Resolved, That the Ministers and Elders of the United Presbyterian Church be earnestly requested to co-operate with Mr. Wilson, in his important labors in behalf of the whole Presbyterian Church.

Adopted.

Rev. Herrick Johnson, delegate from the New School Presbyterian General Assembly, was introduced and cordially received.

The reception of the Rev. N. E. Smith, D. D., as delegate from the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church, was made the special order for Wednesday morning at ten o'clock.

The reports of the Presbyteries of Mansfield and Bloomington were read, received and referred.

Rev. R. B. Ewing presented a resolution that the bequest of the late James McConnell, Esq., amounting to five hundred dollars, be gratefully received, and equally divided between the Home and Foreign missionary Boards, for mission purposes. Adopted.

Rev. Dr. Brown presented a memorial relative to the theological education of the ministerial candidates of the church, recommending that they be compelled to go through a course of study for three sessions of seven months each, and that when licensed to preach that their action, as students, shall cease. Referred to the Committee on Bills and Overtures.

Rev. Dr. Dales, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, submitted the following, and wished the subject of Foreign Missions taken up before he left the city.

Rev. H. H. Blair offered some objections.

Rev. Dr. Kerr, Moderator, took the sense of the Assembly and it agreed to take up the subject at once.

Rev. Dr. Prestley, stated clerk, read the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the General Assembly to reinforce the missions in India, China and Syria immediately.

Rev. Dr. Dale, said he was very much obliged to the Assembly for its courtesy in taking up the subject of Foreign Missions to suit his convenience. The resolution, given above, simply contemplated a reinforcement of what already exists at the missions indicated, and was designed to make the work more pleasant, useful and successful, without involving the church in any further expense than was found to be absolutely necessary. These missions were dearly cherished and ought to be religiously sustained. In Syria, Bro. Crawford was working with good tokens of success and abone. There were six missions under care of this missionary, and he appealed to the church as a matter of justice and safety to strengthen that good brother's hands. Buildings were going up in Syria of a good kind and at no cost to the church. We should not suffer ourselves to lose at one lota of the power and influence we have gained in that field, but rather develop it more and more. It was not kind to allow Bro. Crawford to struggle on alone. God had done great things for the church, and in return it should bear in mind its whole duty and perform it with godly fear. The church could not go back. It dare not retrace its steps. With regard to the India mission, he believed that no hand could be laid upon it and be safe. He pleaded, not merely for reinforcement, but from facts he had obtained, he was prepared to believe something must be done at once to strengthen this mission. Brother Barnes' life was in the great Master's hand, and if that divine master saw fit to summon him, this mission would be left alone. It was not wise to have a mission on the opposite side of the globe so feebly manned as this one is. The China mission was very dear to the church, and its friends had had reason to weep over its feeble support. Brother Nevin, the missionary, was alone in this field, and required support. Will he get it from the church? Will he have his heart cheered by the news that the church has been awakened to its great duty to its mission. The subject of retrenchment was a painful one to contemplate. He could not bear to harbor it at all. The missionaries themselves were willing to die rather than call in one teacher or laborer, and how could the church at home think of such a thing. He hoped the resolution would pass.

Rev. H. H. Blair deeply felt the responsibility of saying anything, but the Assembly was called to pass a resolution in respect to which it had received some instructions. He understood that it was intended to increase all the stations in men and means beyond what they already enjoyed. During the past year the Church had realized the painful experience that what it undertook to do it failed to carry out. This Assembly might pass resolutions and debate them *ad infinitum*, yet what did it all amount to if nothing was done toward sending men and money to India, Syria and China. These things were required if the Church intended to keep up its foreign missions. He was opposed to postponing the subject a single day. Now is the time to inaugurate the right kind of action. The Church could not go back in its duty. Neither should it promise what it knows it may not perform. He said a very careful discrimination was to be observed, as he had confidence in the Church and hoped to see it carry forward the Foreign Missions with abundant success.

A substitute was offered that if sufficient money can be raised by next September the foreign missions be reinforced, but the Assembly refused to entertain it.

Rev. D. G. Bradford felt a deep interest in the question, and was glad to hear the Board of Foreign Missions demand what they thought for their work. He expected them to see to it that the great object was accomplished, and he was bound to sustain them as long as he could.

Rev. Mr. Bonner called for a division of the vote on the resolution. Withdrawn.

Rev. Mr. Wisner moved to amend the original motion by striking out the word "immediately," and inserting "as soon as possible." Carried.

Rev. Dr. Brown offered a resolution to the effect that, in view of the difficulty encountered in getting men for the foreign missionary work, a suitable theological course should be sent out when they can be obtained, to labor under the Superintendents of the Foreign Missions, and the same time to continue their course of studies until fitted for license and ordination.

Rev. Dr. McLaren moved that the resolution lie upon the table. Withdrawn.

Rev. H. H. Blair offered the resolution very important apart from the principle it involved.

The resolution was laid over till the afternoon session.

Rev. Dr. Dale said this resolution did not propose that the individuals sent out as missionaries should be recognized by any other than the United Presbyterian Church, and that in due time they be ordained among its ministry.

The Assembly then took a recess until two o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Assembly re-assembled at two o'clock, P. M., Rev. Dr. Kerr, Moderator, in the chair.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Clark Irving.

Rev. Dr. Prestley, stated clerk, read the minutes of the morning session, which were approved.

Petitions, reports, papers, etc., were received.

The committee to whom was referred the annual report of the Board of Missions to the Freedmen, reported in favor of the action of the Board in their management of the mission; that the devout gratitude of the Assembly and friends of this mission is due to the Lord; that the recommendation to concentrate the forces of the mission at Nashville, Vicksburg and Knoxville be approved; that a normal school be erected; that $24,000 be appropriated for payment of missionaries, repairs, erection of buildings, etc.; that Presbyteries and congregations give the mission adequate support; that the sympathies of the Assembly unite with the friends of the deceased Miss Sadie A. Hall, a missionary at Davis Bend; that John Dean, James Mitchell and James Robb be re-elected members of the Board. Laid over under the rule.

Elder Getty moved to suspend the special order of the day, and take up the balance of the Foreign Mission resolution. Carried.

Rev. Dr. Kerr, Moderator, read the following resolution:

Resolved, That in view of the difficulty of securing persons who have completed their theological studies, that it is expedient for the Assembly in accordance with the recommendation of the Board to select suitable young men, who have completed their literary course and send them to the foreign field to pursue their theological studies under the direction of any Presbytery there, connected with our Church.

Rev. H. H. Blair could not see any propriety in the system involved in the resolution of training young men for the Christian ministry. It was open to very serious objections.

Rev. Dr. Patterson called for a reading of the resolution. Granted.

Rev. Dr. Patterson said that the Scotch Church used to send out volunteers when they could not obtain men whose education for the ministry was finished, but the other course was always found the best. Sending out young men as missionaries as contemplated by the resolution would not be deemed creditable by some, but under all the circumstances he believed the proposed method would be found legitimate and proper.

The resolution was adopted.

Rev. Dr. Brown, from the Committee on Bills and Overtures, to which was referred the overture on the Book of Government and Church Discipline reported the vote on the subject as follows: For the Book, 367; against it, 49; not voting, 8. Some of the Presbyteries sent no report, and others sent the vote "unanimous," leaving out the figures. The Book is adopted by a constitutional vote of the church. The amendments recommended by the committee were many and various, some of them being recommended by two or three Presbyteries; mostly by only one, and the majority of the Presbyteries propose none at all. The necessity for a more adequate definition of the power of the Assembly on the final adoption of overtures has appeared in more than one instance during the present meeting.

The committee think the document is the best that has yet been presented, and as the matter has so long agitated the church, and caused some uncertainty, at least, as to whether the church has any law; and if difficulty in the future should arise from the operation of any of the provisions, the committee understand what can modify or amend it, and, especially, as the book was unquestionably received the church of the church, the committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Book of Government and Discipline, as it is overture before the Church, be and the same is hereby adopted and is to be regarded from and after the date as the law of the United Presbyterian Church of North America.

The report was read and laid over under the rule.

The subject of Home Missions being the special order of the day at three o'clock, and that hour having arrived, the report of the Board of Home Missions was then called for.

Subsequently the Assembly resolved itself into a committee of the whole on Home Missions by a vote of 72 to 5.

Rev. H. H. Blair was called to the chair.

Rev. Mr. Waddle asked who composed the Committee on the Work.

Rev. H. H. Blair replied the entire General Assembly.

Rev. Mr. Waddle moved that all the friends of Home Missions be invited to participate in the debate. Carried.

Rev. Dr. Prestley read the resolutions submitted by the Committee on the Board of Home Missions.

A debate ensued on the two final resolutions that the church should give special attention to the Home Missions, and that it should receive an equal share in the mission funds of the church with the Foreign Missions. The Home Mission Board ask for $40,000, and those propositions were debated by the Rev. Dr. McLaren, Rev. Dr. Prestley, Rev. Dr. Dale, Rev. Dr. Harper, Rev. Dr. Brown, Rev. Messrs. Burman Eaton, Boyd, Carson, Cummins, Ewing and Waddle, and Elders Getty and Martin.

Rev. Mr. Ewing offered as substitute that the church shown corresponding liberality towards the Home Missions as for the Foreign Missions. It was rejected.

Rev. Mr. Ewing suggested that his resolution be accepted as a substitute for both resolutions. Declared out of order.

Rev. Dr. Harper submitted a substitute that Home Missions should receive a liberal share of the contributions of the church, for mission purposes.

Elder Morrow moved that the committee rise. Lost.

Rev. Mr. Coon obtained the floor and addressed the committee in behalf of the Home Mission, deprecating all invidious comparisons between it and the Foreign Mission, and asking that the church regard the whole world as its field for the missionary work.

Rev. Dr. Harper withdrew his substitute and offered the following in its place:

Resolved, That it is the true policy of the U. P. Church to greatly enlarge our home mission operations as the basis for more extended missionary labors in other lands, and we earnestly appeal to the church to contribute more liberally for this object. Adopted.

Rev. Mr. Carson moved that the Committee rise and report progress. Adopted.

Rev. Dr. Kerr, Moderator, resumed the chair.

Rev. H. H. Blair, from the Committee of the Whole, reported its transactions.

Rev. Mr. Waddle moved that the report be accepted and adopted. Carried.

Rev. Dr. Brown moved that the report of the Committee on Bills and Overtures on the subject of Book and Church Discipline be made the special order for Wednesday at 10 o'clock, P. M. Carried.

Rev. Mr. Moffit moved that the report of the Committee on the Board of Home Missions be made the special order for Wednesday morning at half past ten o'clock. Carried.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the Assembly was dismissed with prayer by the Rev. R. D. Harper, D.D., of Xenia, Ohio.

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The proprietors of the Novelty Works find it necessary to replace their present engine with one of greater power. We offer for sale the one now running our Works and can be seen in operation at corner of Grant and First streets, Pittsburgh.

Cylinder nine inches diameter, two foot stroke. Governor Pumps, &c., all in complete working order. Two Cylinder Boilers, thirty inches diameter, eighteen feet long.

Parties in want would do well to avail themselves of this opportunity.

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NEAR BROWNSVILLE PACKET LANDING.

Hotels, Rolling Mills, Glassworks, &c., supplied on liberal terms. Coal solicited and promptly delivered. Wagons also supplied. ee5-tf

COAL, COAL.

Philadelphia and Youghiogheny Coal Company.

GEO. C. POTTS, President. H. H. WILSON, Sec'y and Treas'r

Miners and shippers of best

YOUGHIOGHENY COAL,

For gas, manufacturing and domestic purposes, are prepared to receive and fill promptly, orders by rail or river, for this superior coal from their mines on the Youghiogheny, near Osceola Station, Connellsville railroad.

Barges loaded with dispatch.

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Office, 81 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

T. N. PATTERSON, Superintendent.

mh28-3m-eod

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FIRE-BRICK AND TILE.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas, Coal and Coke Company are receiving daily, from their Connellsville Work, Coal, Coke and Lime, which they are prepared to sell at low rates. Coal and Coke loaded in cars for Western shipment.

R. C. SCOTT, General Agent.

Office and Yard, Marion avenue, Allegheny City.

dec28

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EMPIRE LUBRIC OIL WORKS.

COMERFORD & CO.,

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Manufacturers of superior Lubricating, Locomotive, Machinery and other Oils, and Wagon Grease. The Empire Oils are entirely free from grit, sediment and impurities of every description, and unequalled for fluidity, utility and cleanness to the finest sperm and Lard Oils.

Railroad Supply Agents, Machinists and others would do well to test our Oils before purchasing elsewhere, as it would be a saving of at least 50 per cent over Lard or Sperm Oil.

Refer to Messrs. Lee, Feld, Zug & Co., A. Bradley & Co, Pittsburgh; Lauth, Berg & Co., Reading, Pa.; Beaumont, Wells, Danville, Pa.; Delaney, Allegheny, Pa.; Tamaqua, Pa. my10-eod3m

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil,

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BREWER, BURKE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AGENTS FOR THE

Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works

Ample Storage for crude and Refined Oil.

Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.

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T. & J. T. McCANCE,

Merchant Tailors and Clothiers,

Have removed to the New Building,

196 Liberty street,

Owing to the lateness of their purchases for the

SPRING TRADE,

(The senior partner being now in the East,) they are prepared to exhibit goods for the

CUSTOM TRADE

AT THE VERY LOWEST QUOTATIONS

that goods have yet reached.

They have, and design to keep, a SUPERIOR STOCK OF CLOTHING FOR SALE, OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE, and EQUAL in all respects to CUSTOM WORK. mh29-MWF

JOHN S. LEE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

And Dealer in

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

NO. 49 ST. CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH.

my16

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J. W. WOODWELL & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PARLOR,

LIBRARY,

CHAMBER and

DINING ROOM

FURNITURE

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.

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STEAM GUAGES, &c.

ASHCROFT'S Guages and Low Water Detectors

Shaw & Justice's Mercury, Steam and Blast Guages.

Eastman's and other approved Guages.

Clark's Patent Damper for saving fuel and regulating power at any desired amount of steam.

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WM. J. KANE. JAS. R. M'CLELLAND. SAM'L. H. DRUIT.

M'CLELLAND & CO.,

Corner Federal and Lacock streets,

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Wholesale & Retail Druggists,

Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Drugs, Dye stuffs Carbon Oil, etc., Standard and Patent Medicines. Their stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as low as any house in the west. my18

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KISSENGEN,

VICHEY,

EMPIRE,

CONGRESS,

(Quarts and Pints),

Diagrams at KLEBER and MELLOR'S Music Stores, BLUE LICK,

In Barrels and 10 Gallon Kegs, by

J. C. MATTERN, Druggist,

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PARK & BRILL,

(SUCCESSORS TO J. P. FLEMING,)

DRUGGISTS,

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Also, California and Imported Wines and Liquors.

NO. 77 FEDERAL STREET,

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FOURTH OF JULY

A GRAND

GIFT CONCERT,

WILL BE GIVEN AT

CITY HALL,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

WEDNESDAY, July 4, 1866.

No Postponement.

GIFTS TO THE AMOUNT OF

$40,000

Will be Presented to the Ticket Holders, Including $5 000 in Greenbacks, Eleven Fine Farms in the West, Sewing Machines, Melodeons, &c. No Brass Jewelry in this Distribution.

TICKETS ONLY ONE DOLLAR EACH.

LIST OF GIFTS:

1 gift in Greenbacks	$1 000
1 gift in Greenbacks	500
1 gift in Greenbacks	250
1 gift in Greenbacks	125
1 gift in Greenbacks	50
100 gifts in Greenbacks	50
100 gifts in Greenbacks, $10 each	1 000
200 gifts in Greenbacks, $5 each	1 000
200 gifts in Greenbacks, $2 50 each	1 000
2,000 gifts of Good Reading Books	2 000
10 gifts of nice Sewing Machines	800
6 gifts of excellent Melodeons	300
11 gifts of Western Farms, to wit:	

Nine in Missouri,

LOCATED AS FOLLOWS:

Four in Shannon county. One of 251 Acres, and Three of 160 Acres each, Two in Texas county, each 160 Acres. One in Ripley county of 160 Acres and Two in Oregon county, each 160 Acres. Also, Two Farms in Marshall county, Wisconsin, 160 and 80 Acres respectively. All rich Farming Land in good settlements. Titles perfect, and to be seen at our office.

10 Interests in 32 each in Oil Wells, located on the famous Pithole Creek, Venango county, Pa., including the celebrated Flowing Well, Eureka, on Holmden Farm, and other productive wells in that wonderful region. Those interests will be presented as lucky gifts, valued at from $100 to $2,000 each. Not one of them in an unproductive well, but in wells producing, and others yet to be tested, cause to producing wells, all under contract for completion.

Also, 10 Interests in 1 32 each in Oil Wells, located on the famous Pithole Creek, Venango county, Pa., including the celebrated Flowing Well, Eureka, on Holmden Farm, and other productive wells in that wonderful region. Those interests will be presented as lucky gifts, valued at from $100 to $2,000 each. Not one of them in an unproductive well, but in wells producing, and others yet to be tested, cause to producing wells, all under contract for completion. We offer for sale Merrit and Brainard 7 per cent. Bonds, Central Pacific R. R. 7's interest payable in Gold in New York. U. S. 30 year 6's, interest in currency, issued to the Pacific Railroad Company. These bonds are all for sale very low. Stocks bought and sold on Commission. U. S. Securities of all kinds bought and sold. mh18-3m

70 Fifth Street,

Second Floor, Chronicle Building,

PITTSBURGH.

Call and seem. We will deal justly with everybody. We have been in business properly in one place, which should therefore recommend itself to the public.

THERE WILL BE NO BLANKS,

A GIFT FOR EVERY SUBSCRIPTION

WILL BE GIVEN TO

EVERY TICKET HOLDER.

The drawing will take place after the concert. A committee will be appointed by the Ticket Holders to superintend the same and see that the Gifts are distributed impartially, and the result published immediately.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to whom great inducements are offered.

CLUB RATES.

5 Tickets to one address	$4 50
10 Tickets to one address	9 00
20 Tickets to one address	17 50
30 Tickets to one address	25 50
50 Tickets to one address	35 00
70 Tickets to one address	43 50
100 Tickets to one address	85 00

Get up your clubs and send on your orders with the money. Address all letters, Box 1,249, and Drafts may be sent at our risk, either by draft, P. O. order, express or registered letter. Tickets for sale at our office, (recollect No. 70 Fifth street), and at all the Hotels, Music and Drug Stores of this city and Allegheny. We have the best of references.

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Special attention given to collections--in Washington and adjoining counties--and remitted for promptly on day of payment, in Philadelphia, Philadelphia or New York Exchange.

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Ninth National Bank, New York City; Messrs. Alex. Brown & Co., Baltimore; Philadelphia Messrs. Wright & Fairthorne, Attorneys, Philadelphia; Messrs. N. Holmes & Son, Bankers, Pittsburgh; Hon. Wm. Lash, late of Merchants' Nat. Bank, Wheeling. my21-1m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA. (late Pittsburgh Trust Company) Capital $500,000, paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000 000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the late act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK, offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c., in all parts of the country.

Having been in operation as the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1853, will, we believe, afford every facility consistent with safe banking to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same office and employees.

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JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.

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FROM AUCTION.

Cheaper Than Ever,

AT

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

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DRESS GOODS,

BLACK SILKS,

LINEN GOODS

LESS THAN EVER.

MUSLINS 11 and 12 1-2 Cents.

PRINTS 10 and 12 1-2 Cents.

HEAVY BLACK SILKS only $1 25.

SHAWLS only $2 00.

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EVERYTHING CHEAP.

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES.

To the Millinery Trade.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

Call the attention of City and Country Merchants and Milliners to their SECOND ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS, in

Straw and Millinery Goods.

BONNETS AND HATS

In every variety, including the LATEST STYLES for LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN.

Millinery Goods.

FULL LINES OF

BONNET SILKS,

RIBBONS and FLOWERS,

RUCHES, ILLUSION,

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STRAW TRIMMINGS,

and ORNAMENTS,

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HAT BLOCKS,

SHAKER HOODS, &c.

As our stock was purchased at the present low gold rates, our customers, and all other buyers, will find it profitable to make their purchases from us.

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S. B. M'ELROY.....JAMES DICKSON.....JOHN T. SHANE

McELROY, DICKSON & CO.,

(Late Wilson & McElroy.)

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mh8-3m

GROCERIES.

Lovering's Syrup,

Havemeyer & Elders Syrup,

Prime Porto Rico Molasses.

Do Barbadoes do

Old Government Java Coffee,

Cuba, Rio and Mocha Coffee.

Oakley's, Babbitt's and Colgate's Soap,

Sperm, Tars, Adamantine and Pure Starch,

With a general stock of Pure Ground Spices, Tobacco, Grains, Teas, Nails, etc., etc., in store and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON,

ap9 Nos. 221 and 223, cor Liberty and Irwin sts.

TEA.--

An assortment of Common and Fine Young Hyson, Black, Imperial, Gunpowder, Japan and Hyson Tea, to which the attention of the city trade is invited. For sale by

my14 MILLER & RICKETSON,

RAILROADS.

Pennsylvania Central R. R.

Trains arrive and leave the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Fast Line	2.10 a. m.	Day Express	3.00 a. m.
Wall's No. 1	6.20 a. m.	Wall's No. 1	6.30 a. m.
Benton No. 1	7.30 a. m.	Altoona Accom	7.30 a. m.
Wall's No. 2	8.50 a. m.	Cincinnati Ex.	9.00 a. m.
Johnstown acc.	9.00 a. m.	Wall's No. 2	10.30 a. m.
Baltimore Exp.	1.00 p. m.	Wall's No. 3	11.30 a. m.
Phila. Express	1.00 p. m.	Johnstown Ac.	3.30 p. m.
N. York Exp.	1.50 p. m.	Braddock No. 1	3.40 p. m.
Wall's No. 3	2.05 p. m.	Phila. Express	4.10 p. m.
Wall's No. 4	4.00 p. m.	Wall's No. 4	4.50 p. m.
Braddock No. 1	5.30 p. m.	Wall's No. 5	6.05 p. m.
Wall's No. 5	7.00 p. m.	Fast Line	10.00 p. m.
Altoona sec and		Wall's No. 6	10.30 p. m.
Night train	10.30 p. m.		

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

SOLDIERS' STATE CONVENTION.

Academy of Music Crowded.

LIST OF THE DELEGATES.

THE PROCEEDINGS HARMONIOUS.

GEN. JOHN W. GEARY ENDORSED.

PATRIOTIC RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

Full Report of the Proceedings

Yesterday morning at eight o'clock, the Allegheny county delegation to the Soldiers' State Convention, assembled in front of the City Hall, and after forming in procession, marched to the various hotels, preceded by the Washington Cornet Band, where the visiting delegates were stopping. After all the delegates had been gathered, the procession proceeded through several of the principal streets, and arrived at the Academy of Music about ten o'clock. After the delegates had taken seats in the parquet, the band played several patriotic airs. The galleries were crowded with citizens who felt an interest in the proceedings of the Convention, who received the delegates upon their entrance into the hall with cheers.

The Convention was called to order by Major General John F. Hartranft, who read the call for the Convention.

Major General James S. Negley, of Allegheny county was then unanimously chosen temporary Chairman. The General then appeared upon the stage, and was received with enthusiastic applause. He stated that he was deeply obligated to the Convention for the compliment bestowed upon him, and congratulated himself that he was enabled to witness so large a representation of the gallant sons of liberty who had fought for and redeemed their country's flag in the hour of peril.

Captain Henry Connor, of Philadelphia, and Captain George W. Fenn, of Harrisburg, were chosen temporary Secretaries.

Colonel Collis, of Philadelphia, then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the delegates to this Convention hereby pledge themselves to conform to the action of the Convention.

Gen. Owen, of Philadelphia, stated that the resolution was unnecessary, as every soldier was a gentleman and a man of honor.

Dr. Kitchin read a minute of the proceedings of the Berks county delegation, in which a vote had been taken on the question of sustaining the action of this Convention, and the vote stood seven yeas to seven nays. If this was an index of the feeling of the Convention, some such resolution as that offered was necessary.

Col. E. H. Rauch, of Lehigh, stated that he was one of the Berks county delegation who voted in the negative, and believed that he was right in doing so, as the whole proceeding, with explanation, when he was called to order by a number of delegates. The chairman then declared the discussion out of order.

The following committee of one from each Congressional district was then appointed to inspect the credentials of delegates:

1st District		Anthony McCristy.
2d	"	Col. James Gibbon.
3d	"	Capt. F. Gregory.
4th	"	Capt. Henry Connor.
5th	"	Maj. Hughes Robinson.
6th	"	W. W. Potts.
7th	"	Col. W. C. Talley.
8th	"	Col. Balliet.
9th	"	Maj. Thad. Stevens.
10th	"	Col. James G. Frick.
11th	"	Capt. David Richardson.
12th	"	
13th	"	Col. Samuel Orr.
14th	"	Col. W. W. Jennings.
15th	"	Col. Speakman.
16th	"	Maj. E. M. Shaw.
17th	"	Capt. Cunningham.
18th	"	Capt. James Snyder.
19th	"	Col. C. B. Rogers.
20th	"	Maj. B. J. Reed.
21st	"	Col. Hugh J. Brady.
22d	"	Gen. A. L. Pearson.
23d	"	Col. John S. Rowe.
24th	"	Capt. J. B. Hann.

The committee then retired, when the Convention took a recess until half past one. Captain Charles Naylor, formerly a resident of this city, but at present of Philadelphia, was then called upon for a speech. The Captain responded, and after a few humorous remarks, read a poem entitled "The American Flag in Mexico," which was received with applause.

The Committee on credentials then appeared, and reported through Hon. Gen. A. L. Pearson, the following

LIST OF DELEGATES.

Philadelphia—Gen Joshua T. Owen, Gen C H T Collis, Col W P Sipes, Maj Edmund Dellicr, Capt J S Stretch, Capt H Conner, Sergt F G Troxel, Private E L Campbell, Lieutenant Reading Corp John Thompson, James Morrison, Col E R Biles, Maj H Oscar Roberts, Capt Albert J Rower, Wm Emory, Maj Wm Smith, Capt A K Dunkle, Sergt J W Monteith, John W Murphy, William Magee, Maj R Ellis, Lieutenant Mullin, Col Wm Trisemith, Capt W Hopkins, Sergt M Wray, Sergt D Worman, Col Jas Given, Lieut Col H H Sinex, Private J H Lindsay, Gen O Carre, Sam B Griffith, John Lockhart, Henry W Bacne, Francis E Shell, Heisely Longstreth, Capt P Oliver, Antoney McCrystal, James Branson Carr, Noah W Mcllhil, Capt George Brown, Major J S Steples, Col Robert Patterson, Captain Thomas Ford, Sergeant Murray, Robert Hervey, J B Bingham, A Johnston, Lieut William Ledford, Samuel Jamison, Lieut Richard J Miller, W G Nichols, Capt G H Gregory, Private Charles Naylor, J B Simonton, Lieut John Sage, Sergeant A A Gifford, Capt J T Ayer, Capt D Richardson, Capt W Soangler, Captain A M K storrie, Sergeant H Killingsworth, Frederick Stilleg, Ed C Thomas, B G Roberts, Gen H G Sickel, Col Wm B Thomas, James T Murphy, Maj Jesse R Millinson, Lieut Hiram Godschall, Corp Wm D Ieter, Lieut Col Wm B Bonik, Lieut Col W H Perry, Cal O B Gottfield, Col Gideon Clark, John F Ribbiett, quartner, Col Robert B Brath, John T Braly, Capt Herbert Price.

Sixth Congressional District—General J T Hartranft, Capt Eldridge Mcconkey, Wm H Hartranft, Charles S Thomas, E G Smith, Wm W Corlis, A J Schrack, Lieut H Bruce, Thomas T Neff, W H Selp, Capt John F Hollingsworth.

Lancaster—Brig Gen J W Fisher, Lieut Wm P Pfahler, Private John H Shirs, Capt W W Sevelig, Capt John Hamilton, Capt Daniel Hans Wallings, Capt W W Hopkins, Capt B F Baer, Corp C K Swope, Maj R W Shenk, Lieut J F Barr, Maj T Stevens, Lieut Col Wm Bonwell, Lieut Col W S Bear, Private E C Reed, Lieut J H Marshall, Hospital Steward Thomas Hand, Lieut B Beneman, Captain G H Ellis, Serg D Potts, Capt S E Wisner, Private J Henderson, Dr H Barr, Capt J A M Harr, Capt H Swintzel, Lieut J C Young, Lieut Henry Bowarr, Capt S E Nevin, Lieut H Wilhelmy, Lieut B Lober, Private R L Hopkins, Serg J Shriner, Private H C Martin, Serg J P Seckler, Private Jos Thomas, Lieut Hiram Stamm.

Allegheny—Captain T Semple, General F H Collier, Captain Robert Pollock, C C Taylor, General J S Negley, Major Harris, Major F C Negley, Captain W W Barr, Colonel Joe Brown, Alex Murdoch, Capt J F Slagle, Harry Gray, Col T M Bayne, Captain M Bolker, S Gray, R Crawford, Joseph Linahan, Captain McCabe, Charles F Goode, Captain H Tyler, Captain G L Brann, Capt Wm McCandless, Lieut Col Wm Albert Pearl, George Miller, Samuel Chamberlain, Major J B Lawson, Lt Wm M Hartzell, I Stirn, Captain J G Mitchell, Capt W L Lemon, Alex Mccallum, Col D McGraw, James Gibson, Capt L M Kingore, Col Sellers Mcaboy, Capt Jacob Seeger, Lt D B Ferguson, Gen Chas Barnes, Lieut Wm B Stokes.

Franklin—Capt John H Walker, Col D W Rowe, Henry Stricker, Major John H Harmony, David M Mccune.

Berks—Capt E H Rauch, Major H D Markley, Col S L Young, Col Geo W Alexander, Col John D Bertolette, Capt Washington Richards, Lieut George E Kuopp, Col E F Mason, Major Joseph G Holmes, Col E A Mass, Capt A R Rogers, Lieut M Walters, Lieut D C Bicker, Jr E C Kitchin, Capt J S Hill;

Dauphin—Gen. George F. Zinn, Col. W N Jennings, Col H C Alleman, Lt Col E G Savage, Maj John C Harvey, Maj J Frank Miller, Captain G Washington Fahnn, Captain Marcus Novinger, Captain J T Ensminger, Lieutenant W J Adams.

Chester—Col Geo F Smith, Col O S Ball, W S Underwood, Capt H C Wood, Col W H Menden-hall, Capt Josiah Jackson, Capt J T Potts, Dr Nicholds, Capt N A Pennypacker, Dr W Worthington.

Bucks—Alfred Marpoll, Major Joseph B Roberts.

Mifflin—Col A W Wakefield, Geo W Elberty, Capt Soult.

Juniata—Col Wm Bell, Col J K Robinson, Capt W H Patterson.

Huntingdon—Captain D X Blair, Captain J B Reed, Wm S Lyle, Adjutant W F Cunningham.

Armstrong—A J Elliott, Major J A Kline, Lieutenant Charles G Barclay, Captain Hamilton.

Lycoming—Captain Jesse Snyder, James T Mitchell.

York—W H Duling, A M Hunter, Lieutenant G S Shaw, E W Spangler, John Jessop, Captain W H Landers.

Lebanon—Colonel J T S Gobin, Captain A Seltzer, Lieutenant S Moyer, Captain J Meiley.

Schuylkill—General James Nagle, D Christian, Charles Ewing, Captain J T Boyer, Colonel H Fricke, Major O A Bosbyshell, Lieutenant Geo T Kurtz, Fred Steen, Lieutenant Robert L Leyburn, Charles F Garrett, Lieut H Brumm, Captain Jos Russell, Lieutenant Jos Dengler, Chas Slingluff.

Delaware—Col Wm Cooper Talley, Thomas V Cooper, Lieutenant Joseph G Cummings, Surgeon A M Matthews, Sergeant W T W Dickinson.

Union—Capt J Merrill Linn, Capt B Cal Ammond, Captain S T Cleckner, Sergt J V Miller.

Blair—Captain Samuel Bell, Lieut H Keating, B H Snyder, Captain R Johnson, Captain D A McCahoon.

Washington—Capt H P Boon, Lt James S Stocking, Sergt Wm Pollock.

Bedford—Capt J S Stuckey, S Meltzger, Scott W Hayes.

Clarion—Lt G W Fox, Lt J L Ray, Major B J Reed.

Centre—Maj Geo D Pifer, Col W H Blair, Maj E R Wilson, Capt J B Hutchinson, Captain G Kunkle.

Northumberland—Lieutenant A M Brice, P H Schreyer.

Montour—Col S Knorr, Capt George Lovett.

Perry—Col L Wistar, Col F B Speekman, Capt J A Moore, Lt Joel S Rspar, James Mcilvaine.

Lancaster—Lt Oscar Mackey, Capts W W Gibson, W H Mccandless, C Beason Lower, Jas McGowan.

Somerset—Major E M Schroch, Gen Jos Miller, Lieut A Davis.

Fayette—Gen S D Oliphant, Major M Abraham, Capt A M Dunbane, Major J B Barbazon, Capt A S Fuller.

Cambria—Capts W R Jones, Webster B Lowman, S E Davis, F Flanigan, Col Jacob M Campbell.

Indiana—Gen Henry White, Col H J Brady, Col D S Potter, Capt S Mcllenry, Lieut John M Whitman.

Butler—Frank M Eastman, Thos B White.

Beaver—Robert Dickey, J R Harrah, Capt J Wigadd.

Conneraut—McKean.

Union—General T L Kane, General Warren Cowis, Wallace W Brown, Capt John S. Haynes, Captain Richards, Captain M W. Lincore, Col. Alexander.

Wyoming and Susquehanna—Capts Lewis, J. W. Stephens, Wyoming and Susquehanna—T. Lane, A. C. Blakeslee, G. Z. Dimnock, Michael Sisk, H. H. Greene.—F. H. Crago, J. Cook, Captain J. A. Horton, Captain B. F. Campbell, Captain R. M. Kent.

Erie—Colonel C. P. Rogers, Captain Jno. Graham, Captain T. Wagner, Captain T. Elmers, Captain N. L. Flint.

Cumberland—Colonel R. M. Henderson, Col. A. K. Parke, Captain E. F. Zinn, Captain A. J. Ewartz, Lieut. George G. Boyer.

Jefferson—Dr. A. Heichold, Col. J. J. Martin, Captain J. T. Shanklebe.

Gen. Green moved that the report of the Committee be accepted, and that the delegates whose names had been read, be admitted to seats.

Gen. Harry White, of Indiana county, moved as an amendment that the delegates whose seats have been contested be also admitted to seats in the convention. The amendment was accepted by Gen. Owen, and the motion, as amended, was adopted.

Lieut. Oliver moved that a committee of thirteen be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention.

General Joseph Fisher, of Lancaster county, stated that the gentleman was trying to steal his thunder. He had offered a resolution to a similar effect before the Committee on credentials had been appointed, and suspended it at the request of the Convention.

After a stormy discussion, the matter was laid over for the present.

General Collis then moved that a committee on permanent organization be appointed.

Major Selheck moved as an amendment that the temporary chairman appoint a committee on permanent organization, consisting of one member from each Senatorial District. The motion, as amended, was adopted.

The chairman then announced the following gentlemen as the committee: Sergeant Anthony Gifford, chairman, T. J. Niel, Capt. A. K. Dunkle, Capt. F. H. Gregory, Sergeant Jamison, Lieut. J. L. Wray, Capt. E. M. McConkey, John H. Keatley, Co. W. Bell, Capt. Webster Lowman, Capt. Samuel Jamison, A. J. Elliott, Gen. Geo. Zinn, Col. H. Allen, Robert Dickey, Capt. A. S. Fuller, Gen. A. L. Pearson, Gen. Charles Barnes, Sergeant Joseph Willer, Capt. J. H. Walker, Capt. G. Lovett, Capt. S. H. Lewis, Capt. J. A. Swartz, Lieut. R. L. Leyburn, Dr. E. C. Kitchen, Major R. W. Shunk, John H. Shirk, Major W. Selp, Capt. Frank Wagner, James McGowen, Capt. Robert J. Nevin, Col. J. B. Copeland.

Gen. Fisher renewed his motion that one delegate from each Senatorial district be appointed a committee on resolutions, to whom all resolutions shall be submitted. Considerable debate ensued, Capt. Oliver insisting that as no action to a similar effect would have precedence. General Fisher stated that the discussion was assuming a personal character, and he should either be or Captain Oliver should be chairman of the Committee. For his part he did not care who was chairman so that he was a good and true man.

Col. Thomas M. Bayne, of Allegheny hoped that a soldier who had been at the front would be appointed General Fisher chairman of the committee. This announcement was received with applause.

The following Committee on Resolutions was then announced:

Gen. Joseph Fisher, Chairman; Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Col. Wm. B. Sipes, Gen. H. G. Sickles, Lieut. F. Bingham, Gen. J. F. Hartranft, Col. G. F. Smith, Capt. A. Mercur, Maj. H. H. Seip, Col. R. F. Mason, Capt. John F. Boyle, Capt. H. B. Hinds, Gen. Thos. L. Kane, Capt. J. M. Linn, Col. Samuel Jayne's resolution upon which Chandler could not stand, and hoped the Convention did not lack the moral courage to adopt it.

A delegate from Berks county moved the floor, when General Collis objected to his speaking on the question, and asked if he was not a delegate from Clymer. He stated that he was by his influence and vote support Mr. Clymer for Governor. Great confusion here ensued, when the President decided the gentleman to write, draw from the Convention, and as he passed from the hall he was greeted with hisses and jeers.

Captain Knop said that every man from Berks county was for Clymer, and that on every occasion to say that he was a friend of General Geary, and would vote for him.

Colonel Collis made a speech on Col. Bayne's motion, after which it was adopted.

Gen. Kane offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the difference of rank established by law for the government of the army of the United States, were respected by the Allegheny soldiers with pride; but the late grave emergency having passed away, it is time to forget distinctions of rank, as such distinctions were necessary for the maintenance of discipline, and for the efficient service of the army without reflection from the service regulations of Esprepean and oligarchical countries, where the ranks are recruited from the rich and titled classes, and officered and commanded by another.

Resolved, That the distinctions drawn between the rank and file and commissioned officers and their families, should not be continued on the pension rolls of the United States; as no man has more than one life to lose, and the widow and helpless children of persons should be equalized, not by a reduction of pittance already granted, but by increasing the pension, and by elevating all to a standard worthy of the opinions, generosity and gratitude of the nation.

The resolutions were adopted.

Col. Fuller remarked that the Committee of Arrangements had expended some seventy-five dollars in procuring hall, music, etc., for the Convention, and moved that an assessment be levied on the delegates for the same. Carried, Gen. Pearson stated that all the expenses had been paid by the Allegheny county delegation, and that they did not desire any assistance.

Capt. Naylor read a resolution in regard to the death of Lieutenant General Winfield Scott, which was adopted by a rising vote.

The thanks of the Convention were tendered to the Committee of Arrangements, for the faithful manner in which they had performed their duties.

Resolutions returning thanks to Mrs. Henderson, the widow of the late Governor of Maryland, to the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroad Companies for transporting the delegates over their railroads free of charge, and to Wilson, Foster & Co., for printing the proceedings, were adopted.

Capt. Conner moved that the Convention adjourn until Wednesday morning at nine o'clock.

A delegate moved that the Convention adjourn *sine die*,

A motion was then made to lay the appeal on the table, which was carried by a decided majority.

The report of the Committee was then accepted and adopted.

General Pearson announced that a number of persons, not members of the Convention, had congregated in the rear of the hall, and were taking part in the proceedings by voting. Gag law would not do in Allegheny county.

The President reminded the General that this was not an Allegheny County Convention. (Laughter.)

Col. Bayne then offered the following resolution, which the Committee had declined to endorse:

Resolved, That the loyal majority of Congress deserves our gratitude that radical evils require radical remedies, and that the nation should take no step backward from the high ground taken in order to surely awaits unfaltering, persistent adherence to the cause of equal freedom.

Col. Bayne stated that the resolution had been brought before the committee, but as they concluded the ground had already been covered, they thought it unnecessary to endorse it.

Col. Bayne stated that he endorsed the resolutions reported by the committee, but as he had gone, but he challenged any one to find an allusion to the course of the loyal Congress of the country. The committee did not deem it politic to bring the subject before the Convention, but he differed with them, and desired that an expression of sense of the Convention should be taken on his resolution.

General Oliphant, of Fayette county, stated that Colonel Bayne's resolution would do well enough for Allegheny, but would hardly go down in Berks. The sentiments of the Convention were embraced in the report of the committee, and it appeared unnecessary to take any further action on the subject.

Captain Norris stated that there was nothing in Colonel Bayne's resolution upon which a soldier could not stand, and hoped the Convention did not lack the moral courage to adopt it.

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The resolutions were adopted.

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